ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

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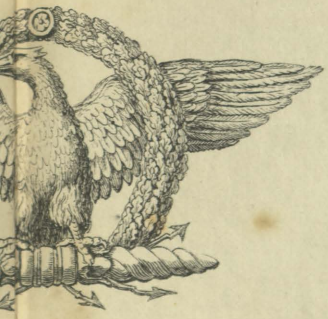

XFORD

NE BY N. WHITTOCK.

D BY J. PARKER.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

PLATE I. II.

THE instruments used by the Romans in their sacrifices were generally much ornamented, of which the specimens exhibited will give a good idea. The bull's head, 1, as it is here represented, was a common ornament in Grecian architecture, adopted, without doubt, from the natural ones with which the early temples were decorated. The fillets and ribbons (insulæ et vittæ) are retained, as when the sacrifice was performed. See Adam's R. A. 323. At the time of sacrifice the victim was struck with an axe, 6, or mall (malleo), 8; it was then stabbed with knives, 5, 7, and the blood was caught in a goblet, 10, and poured on the altar. Adam's R. A. 323.

PLATE III.

The Curule chair was used by such magistrates as from this circumstance were called Curules, viz. Dictator, Consul, Censor, Prætor, and Curule Ædile. It was used by them in

their tribunal on all solemn occasions. Adam's R. A. 105. It consisted of a stool or seat, without a back, 1, 6, with four feet fixed in the extremities of cross pieces of wood, joined by a common axis, and covered with leather, so that it might be occasionally folded up for the convenience of carriage, and set down wherever the magistrate chose to use it. From being formed of, or adorned with, ivory, it is called Curule Ebur. Hor. Epist. i. vi. 53. Adam's R. A. 553. Its form, however, must have subsequently varied, if the specimen, 2, be rightly so denominated.

4. The wine press is valuable, as shewing how little the Italians have varied in their method of making wine, who still adopt the simple method of pressing it out with the feet, without using any machinery. See Adam's R. A. 452.

5. The cage is probably such as was carried with the army during war. See Adam's R. A. 299.

PLATE IV.

The Cæstus consisted of leathern guards for the hands, composed of thongs, and commonly filled with lead or iron to add force and weight to the blow. See Virg. Æn. v. 400, &c. Adam's R. A. 343.

5. The Romans kept their wine in earthen vessels, (Amphoræ, testæ,) with two ears or handles, (diotæ. Hor. Od. i. ix. 8.) Adam's R. A. 452, 453.

6. The Strigilis, 6, or Strigil, was used by the Aliptes at the bath, for the purpose of scraping the body. It was formed of horn or brass, and sometimes of silver and gold. Adam's R. A. 443.

2. The Discus, 2, was much heavier than our quoit, and in the use of it they tried their strength, by the distance to which they could throw it, rather than their skill.

PLATE V.

Most of the instruments used by the Bacchanals seem calculated for the purpose of beating time and creating rather a jingle than music; an observation which applies to the Sistrum, 6. See also Virg. Æn. viii. 696.

9. The music chiefly used at theatrical entertainments was that of the flute, which at first was small and simple, and of few holes, such as was afterwards employed in sacrifices, II. 11.

Some flutes were double, and of various forms: those most frequently mentioned are the tibia dextra and sinistra, VI. 3. pares and impares, which have occasioned so much disputation among critics, and still appear not to

be sufficiently ascertained. The most probable opinion is, that the double flute consisted of two tubes, which were so joined together as to have but one mouth, and so were both blown at once, V. 5. that which the musician played on with his right hand was called tibia dextra, the right-handed flute; with his left, tibia sinistra, the left-handed flute. The right-handed flutes were the same with what were called the Lydian flutes (Tibiæ Lydiæ), and the left-handed with the Tyrian flutes (Tibiæ Tyriæ, or Sarranæ vel Serranæ). Hence Virgil, Biforem dat tibia cantum, i. e. bisonum, imparem, Æn. IX. 618. Sometimes the flute was crooked, VI. 5; V. 9. Virg. Æn. vii. 737. and is then called Tibia Phrygia, or Cornu. Adam's R. A. 357.

PLATE VI.

The Romans used only wind instruments of music in the army. These were the Tuba, Cornu, Buccina, and Lituus. See Adam's R. A. 376. 2, is called a Lituus in the explanation of the Trajan column.

PLATE VII.

Each century, or at least each maniple, had its proper standard, which was anciently a bundle of hay on a pole. (see Adam's R. A. 367.) They afterwards consisted of a hand, or the

figure of some animal, below which were placed small shields, representing a deity, or the emperor, as well as various other ornaments. The eagle under forms a little differing from each other, became the standard for the legion after the time of Marius; they were generally formed of silver. VII. 3. and XI. 4. See Adam's R. A. 380.

PLATE VII—XII.

See Adam's R. A. 368, 369.

The arms of the Hastati Principes and Triarii were nearly the same. They consisted of a shield, VII. 7—10; a cuirass, either solid, VIII. 1, 2, or composed of different pieces, XI. 1; a helmet which did not cover the face, VIII. 3, 4; XI. 1, 2. The feet were guarded with a sandal, IX. 3, or buskin, 4; but there appear to be no figures on either of the columns with greaves for the legs.

The sword, which was generally worn on the right side, XI, was a short, heavy, cut-and-thrust sword, IX. 7.

The Pilum, of which they carried two, was short, and the metal part large and heavy, IX. 8; XI. 1.

The cavalry were armed much as the infantry, but appear to have substituted a covering for the legs, or sort of pantaloon for the lower part of the tunica. XI. 2; XII. 1. They

had neither saddles nor stirrups, but rode on a cloth called Ephippia. Adam's R. A. 369.

The Roman soldier, before he began to arm himself, was clothed in a simple tunic fastened by a belt. X. 3. Adam's R. A. 416.

This seems to have been universally worn, and is visible in all the other figures. The consuls wore over it the Paludimentum, Adam's R.A. 371, of a scarlet colour bordered with purple, which was sometimes worn by other chief officers. The Sagum, X. 2, formed the dress of the other officers and soldiers, an open robe, fastened with a clasp. Adam's R. A. 372. It is opposed to the Toga, which was the robe of peace, and is exhibited XVI.

When the soldier was armed, XI. 1, &c. the Tunica hung down below the breast-plate, and was sometimes protected by straps of leather ornamented with metal, which defended the thigh without preventing the free use of the legs. VIII. 1. XV.

The load which a soldier carried on march was almost incredible; provisions, utensils, tools, &c. amounting to sixty pounds, besides arms. XI. 3. Adam's R. A. 377.

The signiferi and trumpeters wore the skin of some wild beast over the head instead of a helmet. The Velites also are said by Adams, 368, to have worn the same.

PLATE IX.

1. When a general had obtained a signal victory, a thanksgiving (supplicatio or supplicium) was decreed by the senate to be made in all the temples, Liv. iii. 63, and what was called a Lectisternium, when couches were spread (Lecti vel pulvinaria sternebantur) for the gods, as if about to feast, and their images taken down from their pedestals and placed on these couches round the altars, which were loaded with the richest dishes. Adam's R. A. 322.

2. Anaximander or Anaximenes of Miletus is said to have invented dials at Lacedæmon, in the time of Cyrus the Great. Pliny ii. 76. The first dial is said to have been set up at Rome by L. Papirius Cursor, 306 B. C. Adam's R. A. 334.

PLATE XIII.

Trophies, properly so called, or trunks of trees ornamented with spoils, belonged to the Greeks rather than the Romans. This is in imitation of these, and is composed of Dacian arms. Adam's R. A. 572.

The naval trophy consisted of a pillar, ornamented with heads of ships or rostra and naval instruments, 2.

PLATES XV. and XVI.

are copied from beautiful specimens of the military and civil dress of the Romans. It is not very easy to understand how the Toga was worn, see Adam's R. A. 411; but, however inconvenient it might have been to the wearer, it at least forms an excellent specimen of drapery for the statuary.

BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

PLATE I.

1. A Vase, from the Vatican.
2. An Altar with the Victim on it, from the Vatican.
3. A Vessel for drawing water, found at Veii.
4. A Vessel used in sacrifices, from the Justiniani Gardens.

PLATE II.

1. Head of the Victim ornamented for sacrifice.—A Patera is placed between the horns, after the manner of the Greeks.
2. A Patera.
3. A Vase used for libations.
4. An Instrument for holding the victim by the horns.
5. 6. 7. 8. Instruments for slaying the victim.
9. An Instrument used for sprinkling it.
10. A Vessel for sacrifice.
11. The Tibia.—All from the Capitol.

PLATE III.

1. Curule Chair, from Trajan's Column.
2. Curule Chair, in the Vatican.
3. A drinking Cup.
4. A Wine Press, in the Vatican.
5. The Cage for the sacred chicken, from the Albani Palace.
6. Curule Chair, in the Vatican.

PLATE IV.

1. 3. 4. 7. 8. 9. 10. Cestus.
1. 8. From the Museum at Portici.
3. 4. 7. 9. From Fabretti.
10. From a Terra Cotta.
5. An Amphora, from the Oxford Museum.
6. A Strigil.
2. A Discus.

PLATE V.

1. An Instrument used by the Bacchanals.
2. 4. Lyres, in the Museum at Portici.
3. Cymbal used by the Bacchanals, at Portici.
5. A Flute, in the Vatican.
6. A Sistrum.
7. A Lyre, in the Palazzo Maltèi.
8. A Panpipe, in the Villa Luduvisi.
9. A Bacchanalian Flute, on a Basso-relievo nel Cortile detto di Nazzariai.

PLATE VI.

1. A Trumpeter in his regular uniform, from Trajan's Column.
2. The Lituus, and Staff used for supporting it, from Trajan's Column.
3. The Flutes used at sacrifice, from Trajan's Column.
4. Cymbals, Flute, and Metal-ring, from the Museum at Portici.
5. An Instrument, in the Villa Albani.
6. A species of Bell.
7. A Metal-ring with Bells.
8. A Triangle, from the Basso-relievo in the Justiniani Palace.
9. A Trumpet, from Herculaneum.

PLATE VII.

1. A Standard, an Etruscan, from a Terra Cotta.
2. 4. Standards, from Trajan's Column.

3. A Standard, from Albani Palace.
5. A Standard, from the Antonine Column.
6. Head of a Naval Spear, from Fabretti.
7. A Shield, from the Arch of Constantine.
8. 9. 10. Shields, from Trajan's Column.

PLATE VIII.

1. A Cuirass, from the Villa Pincia.
2. A Cuirass, from a Basso-relievo in the Medici Gardens.
3. A Helmet, from the Museum Capitolinum.
4. A Helmet, on a Basso-relievo found near Rome.

PLATE IX.

1. The Lectus and Pulvinar used at a Lectisternium, copied from a Basso-relievo in the Justiniani Gardens at Rome.
2. A Sun-dial, in the Museum of the Capitol.
3. Feet with Buskins, from the Vatican.
4. An Imperial Buskin, from the Arch of Constantine.
5. 6. Fasces, in the Cloisters of St. Paul's Church at Rome.
7. Swords, from Trajan's Column.
8. A Spear, from Trajan's Column.
9. A Naval Spear, from Fabretti.

PLATE X.

Figures from the Trajan and Antonine Columns.

1. Two Consular Figures, with the Tunica and Paludamentum on a Suggestum.
2. Two Lictors with the Fasces
3. A Man in a Tunica.

N. B. The heads of Romans not fighting appear generally uncovered.

PLATE XI.

1. A Legionary Soldier.
2. A Horse Soldier.
3. A Soldier on March, with Baggage.
4. A Signifer with the Aquila.

PLATE XII.

A Horse Soldier and two Fundatores, Velites or Rorarii.

PLATE XIII.

1. A Dacian Trophy, from Trajan's Column.
2. A Naval Trophy, from the Capitol. The Heads of the Ships are from Fabretti.

PLATE XIV.

1. A Dacian Standard, from Trajan's Column.
2. A Triumphal Car, from the Arch of Titus.
3. A Car used in the Games of the Circus.

PLATE XV.

Statue of the Emperor Trajan surmounting the Column.

PLATE XVI.

Statue of Cicero, from the Pomfret Collection at Oxford.

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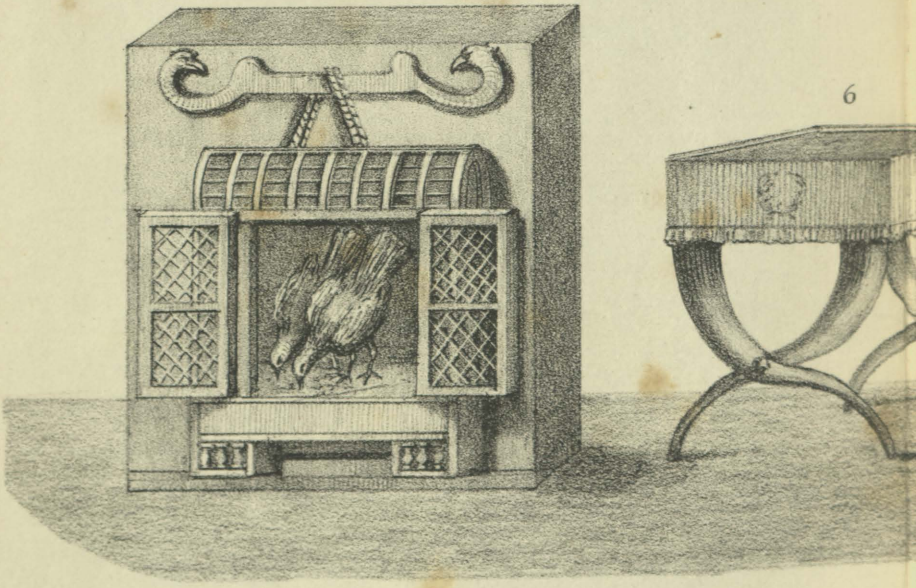
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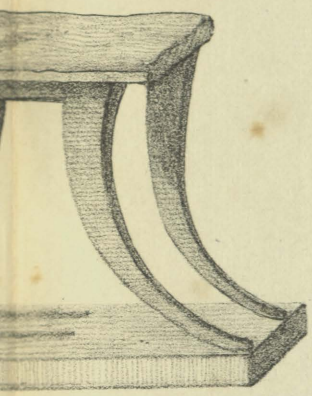

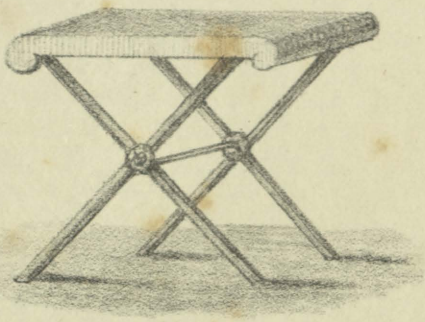

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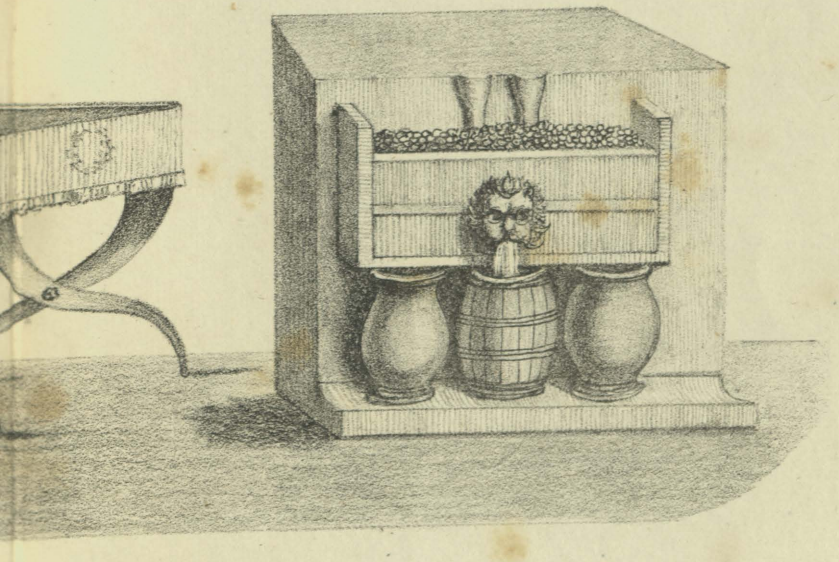

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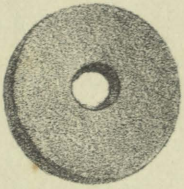
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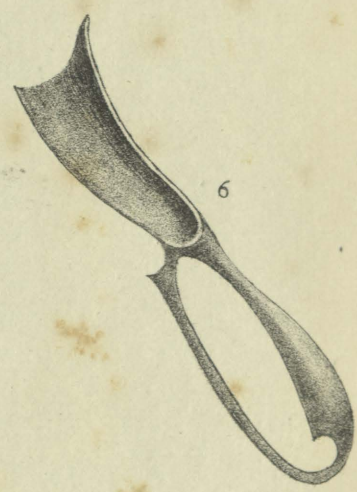
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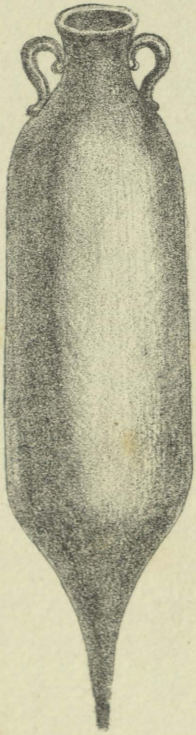
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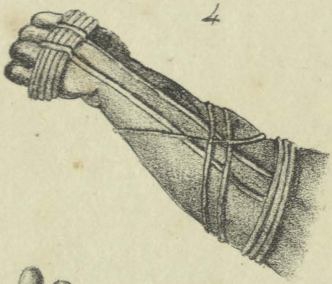

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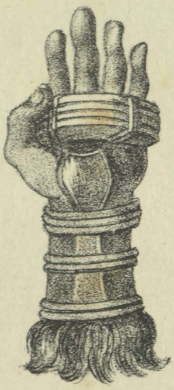

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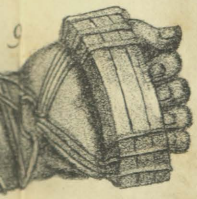

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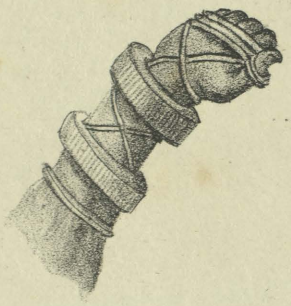

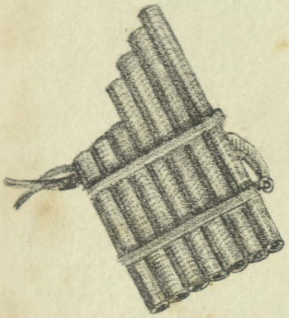

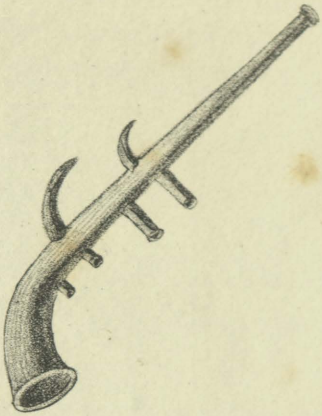

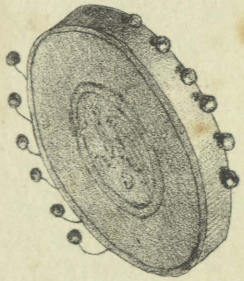

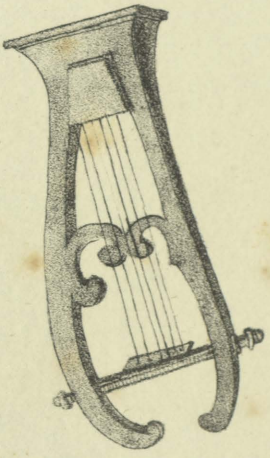

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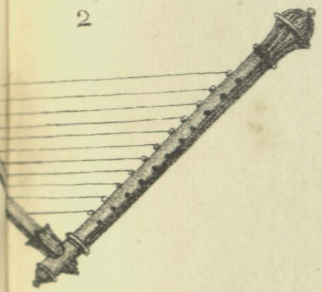

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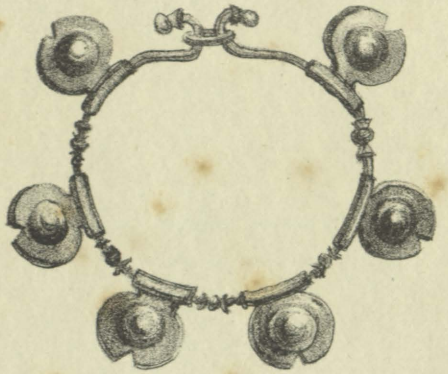

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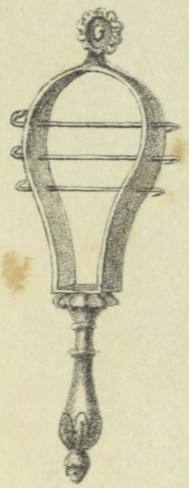

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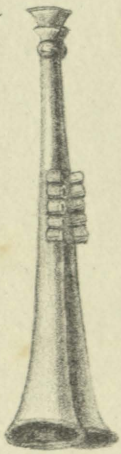

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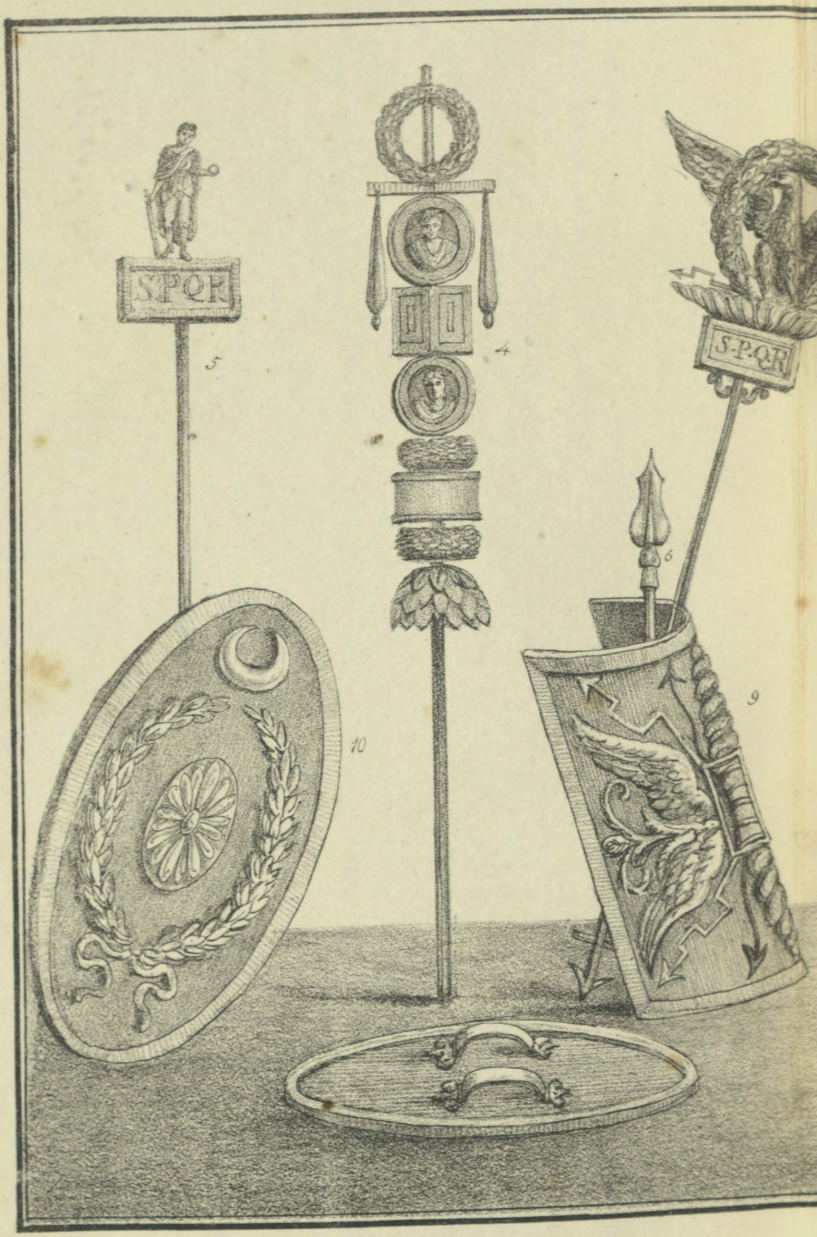
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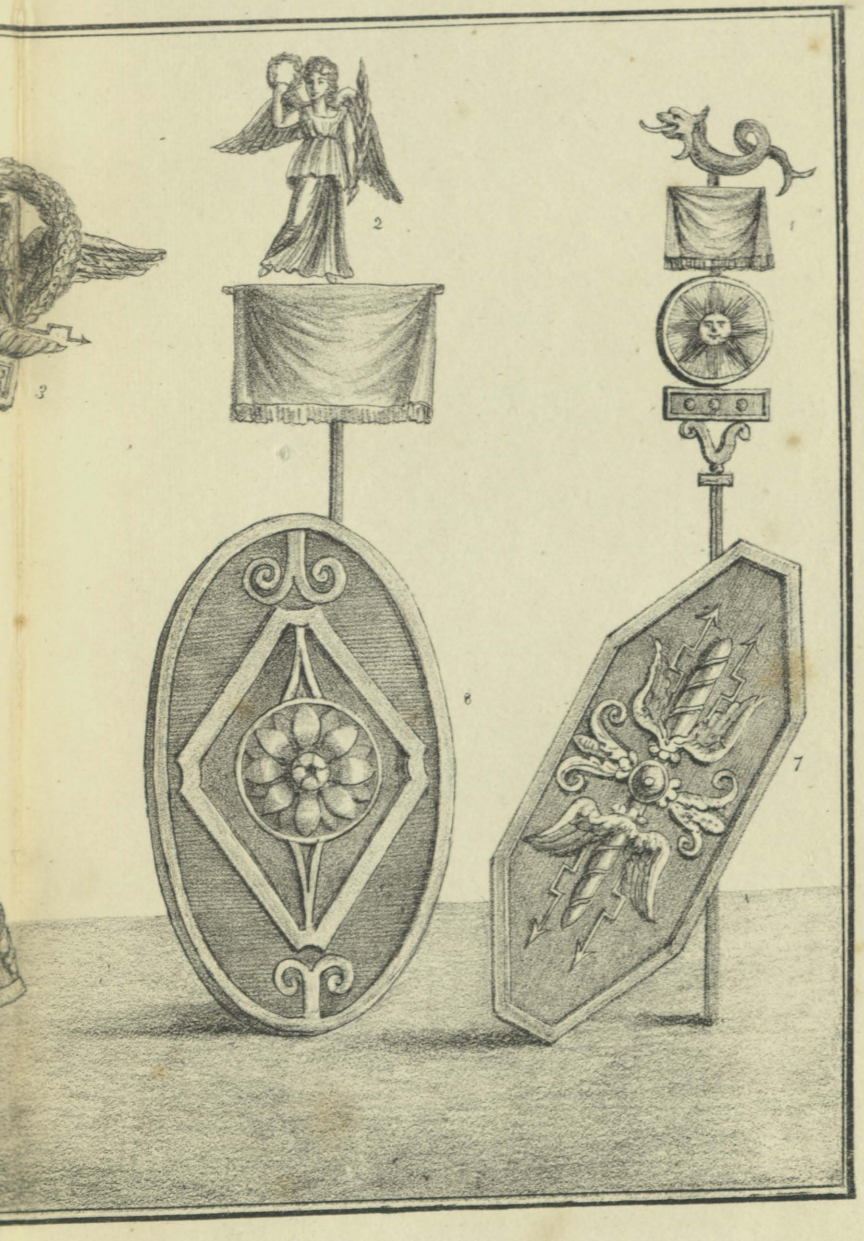
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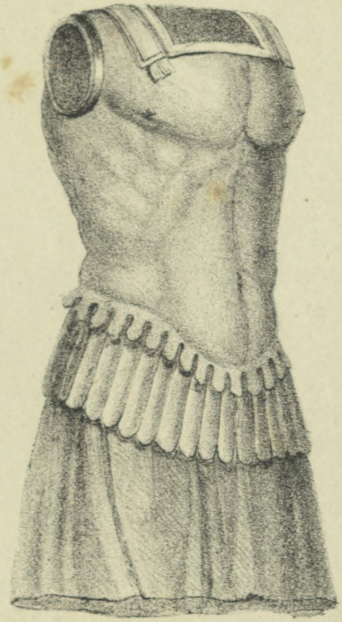

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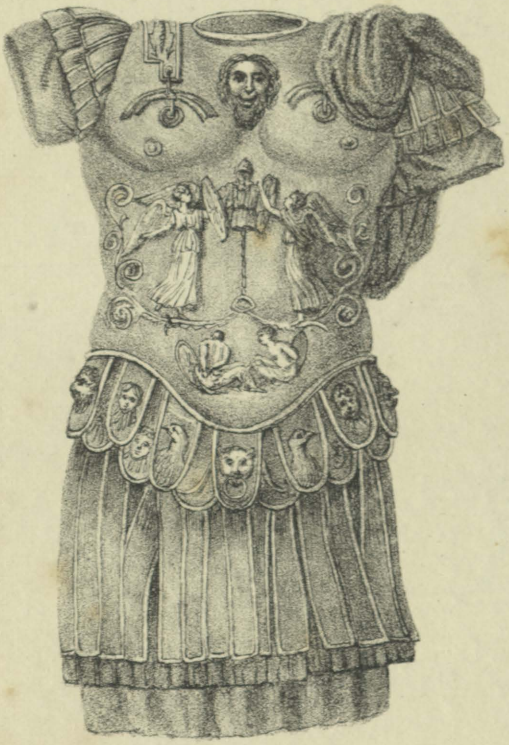

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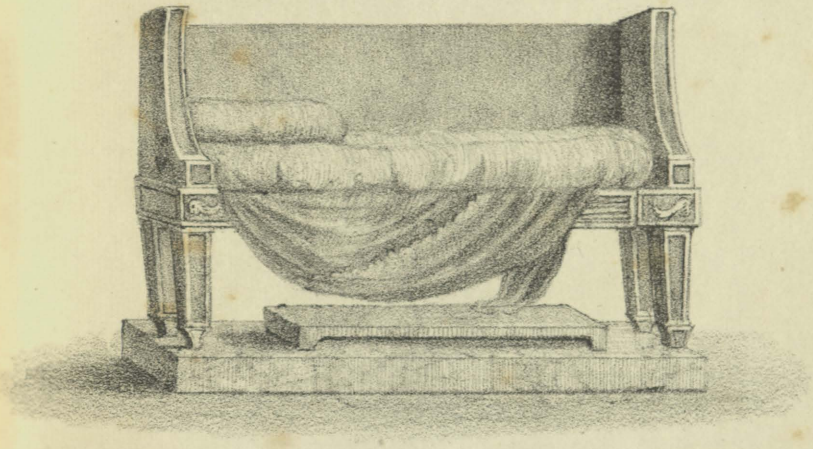

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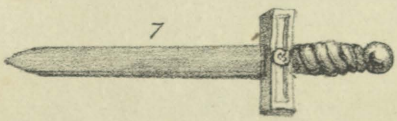

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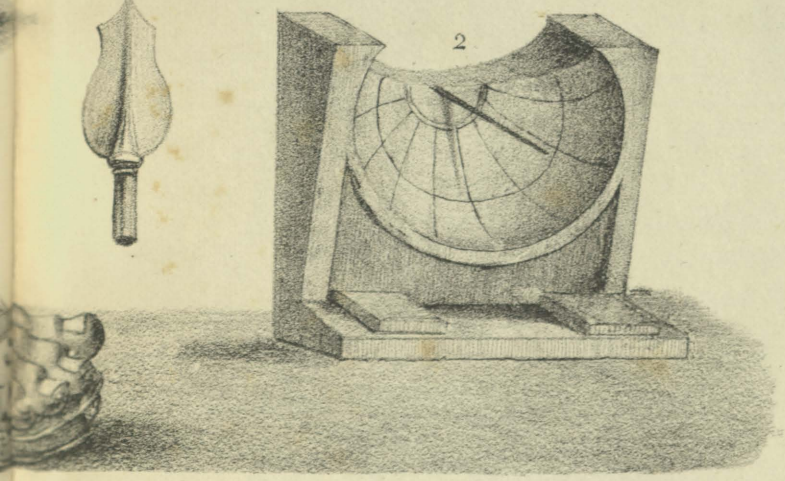

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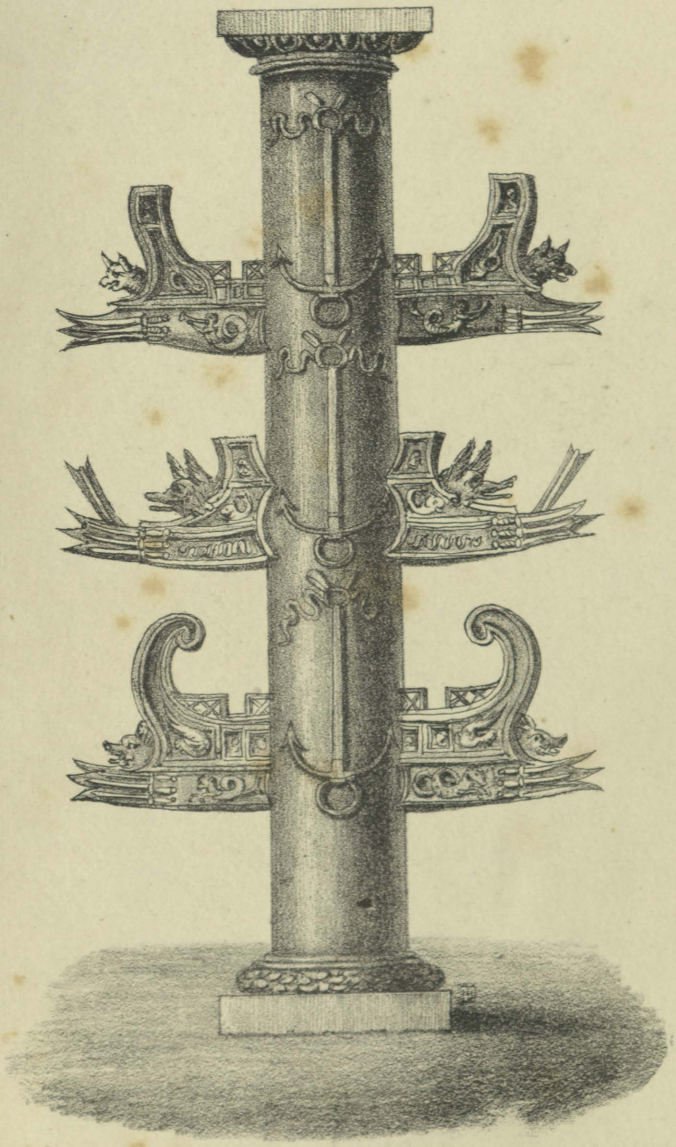

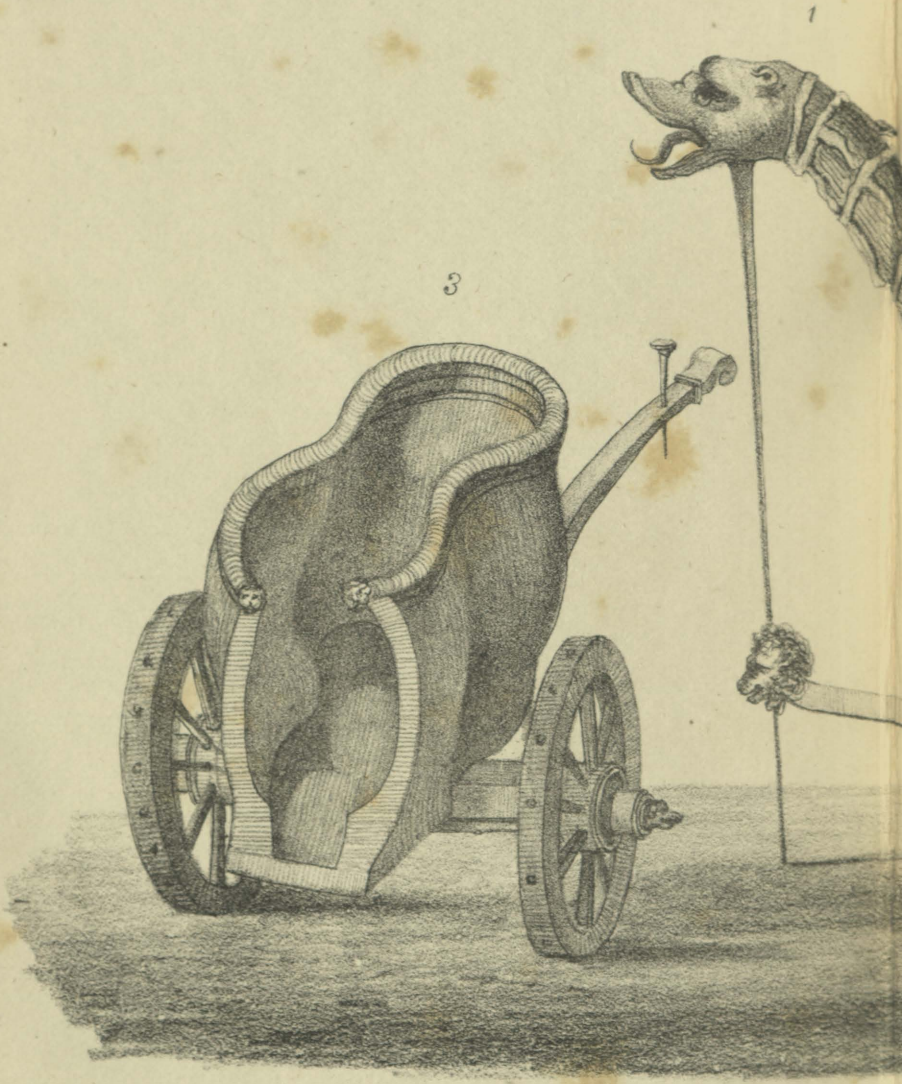
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